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SILVER FOX SCARF	\$1,000
Regular value \$250.	
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BROAD TAIL COAT	\$2,500
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MINK CAPE	\$500
Regular value \$1250.	
MINK MUFF	\$100
Regular value \$450.	

Elegantly matched skins.  
BROWN'S SALON STUDIOS  
20 FIFTH AVE. Near 56th Street

## ENRIGHT 25 YEARS ON POLICE FORCE

Occasion Celebrated by Dinner  
at Hotel Astor, 1,300  
Attending.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Commissioner Enright's appointment to the New York police force was celebrated at the Hotel Astor last night with a dinner attended by about 1,300 men, not counting many women, who looked on from balcony boxes in the grand ballroom. The Commissioner was eulogized by Mayor Hylan, Ex-Gov. Smith, Charles M. Schwab and others. The toastmaster was Morgan J. O'Brien.

Mayor Hylan said the administration had lived up to its determination to make the city "safe for clean men and women," and he asked the women of New York if they recollected any time when the morality of the community was as high as it is now.

Mayor Hylan again criticized the newspapers of New York city, paying particular attention to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Mr. Schwab started the dinner by telling them, "I had a drink this evening." He added, "It was before I came here. I kept an engagement I made last Fourth of July and had dinner at home with my wife." He described Mr. Enright as "not a highbrow, but a gentleman," named him as "my friend Dick," and wound up with "more power to you, Dick, and may the people of New York stand by you." Another speaker was the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Ignatius. Miss Anna Fitzsimmons and other singers were heard.

Commissioner Enright declared that the occasion was a radiant night in the tumultuous career of a cop, and that it was worth waiting and working twenty-five years to receive such a demonstration. Once, he said, Gen. Bingham said that if something did not happen he (Enright) would own the Police Department.

"Well," the Commissioner said, "I don't own the department; the department owns me. The department is owned by all of the people to a greater extent than ever before. It is not owned by the trustees; it is not owned by any of the potentates of the city or State, and it is not owned by the gamblers and the panders to vice."

"Mayor Hylan wanted a clean city and a safe city, a city in which the law would be supreme, and he has it. The city is cleaner than ever before. The city is safe, and on every avenue and every street at any hour of the day or night we have less crime than in any other city in the United States. And there is less crime in New York now than there has been at any other time in the last ten years."

## SAYS 18 POLICEMEN PAID \$26,500 BRIBE

Continued from First Page.

"I thought, and I wanted to let them in on it—on the ground floor." "What did you tell these men when you got the \$1,500 from them?" "I told them that through the connections I had they would be placed on the list of the first 100. That was the guaranty and the instruction Burke gave me was to tell these men not to forget their index numbers or their seat numbers at the examination."

"How much money did you collect?" "Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars. White came to my house and I counted out the money in front of him, wrapped it in a paper and then went up with White and met Burke. Burke and I went over to the bank and I supposed we were going to put the money in a safe deposit box. After we had looked over two boxes, he out-guessed me and decided to deposit it in the name of Richard Burke, special account. I held out \$200 to use on my vacation, intending to make it good later. I was put on Burke's list without paying the \$1,500. Burke was to pay \$1,200 per man to his friends in the Civil Service Commission."

"Did he mention the names?" "He did—Ryan, Stengle and Miss Wilder."

When he returned from his vacation Twomey said he went to see Burke and find out whether the list was all right. Burke agreed to take him down to meet

Paddy Ryan, the witness said, but on the way they stopped in at Manning's saloon. Burke's showed his bank book and said he was going to Ireland. Then Burke got drunk, the witness declared, and they did not go to the commission office. The next thing Twomey heard was that Burke had gone to Ireland and the money had disappeared. Then Twomey went to the commission in the Municipal Building to see Ryan and the investigation is the result.

The bank books were offered in evidence, showing the deposit of \$26,500 on August 11 and subsequent withdrawals. Several thousand were drawn at a time. Mr. Ryan was on the stand for a few moments. He admitted knowing Burke and said he had been at the latter's home at parties. He also had talked with Burke in his saloon. Ryan said his bank account was less than \$10,000 and offered to open his safe deposit box, which offer was accepted.

"Burke told me he was returning to Ireland because the police had driven him out of the liquor business," Ryan said. Ryan admitted having purchased a house recently on which he had paid \$5,000 cash. He has paid \$4,500 since. The date of purchase was subsequent to the time the money was said to have been paid to Burke by Twomey. Ryan said he would produce his cash book to-day.

Commissioner Kaplan announced that the Civil Service Commission will meet this forenoon to determine what action is to be taken in the cases of the eighteen policemen alleged to have paid money to obtain promotion. He explained that the examination was safeguarded by identifying the papers with numbers instead of names so that it would have been impossible for any one to tinker with the papers.

## Some Studies in the Science of Investment—No. 9

### A Man Is No Safer Than His Investments

The moral effect of an investment on the investor is worthy of thought.

When a bank cashier is missing, or a trustee has gone with the trust fund—so often the trail leads to the lure of speculation in the stock market.

Guaranteed Mortgages and Certificates are attractive investments, but no one ever stole to buy them. There is no lure of a speculative profit in them to lead one to acquire them dishonestly.

You and your children will be better off nervously and morally with the calm and quiet and certainty of the mortgage investment.

### Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Capital \$6,000,000. Surplus \$11,000,000.

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370 East 149th St., New York.  
90 Bay Street, St. George, S. I.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.  
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.  
Bridge Plaza North, L. I. City.  
Mineola, Long Island.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says: "Want of Care does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge."

## MAKE YOUR WILL AVAILABLE

This bank has special safety vaults where you may deposit your will in a sealed receptacle, knowing that at the proper time it will be delivered for probate as directed.



## THE BANK OF AMERICA

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## LET BRISBANE TELL YOU—

If you want to read full facts about the Disarmament Conference now taking place at Washington—if you want them interestingly presented in the compelling manner that marks the writings of the acknowledged world's Master-Reporter—don't fail to follow Arthur Brisbane's "TODAY" column every day in the New York American.

(From the New York American of Tuesday, Nov. 22d.)

## Today

Briand's Fine Speech  
France Must Have Arms. —What Italy Thinks.  
—Extra—Two Dresses.  
By Arthur Brisbane

Briand's speech at the conference yesterday was a real page in world history. Mr. Hughes's brotherly love speech that startled the conference was a pretty fairy story.

The world knows from Briand that France will not disarm, means to rely on force. Those that do not like it may lump it. On that score France will hear some plain, savage talk from Italy in the secret meetings, and talk, less savage, but as plain, from England.

Yesterday, following Briand's magnificently eloquent and hopelessly warlike address, England, Italy, Belgium, Japan and the United States spoke, politely, and said nothing definite. But—excepting Belgium's—each speech carried to France a warning. (Note—Ladies, read this first part patiently, some dresses are described farther along.)

You agreed with every word of Briand's talk as you listened, before you began to think.

He believed it all, will die believing it.

France is for peace. But first, be sure of your neighbors next door. We are not sure, therefore we are armed.

There are two Germans. One hard working, honest, desiring peace, led by Chancellor Wirth, whom we respect as a man keeping his word loyally.

France seeks to help that Germany to establish democratic government.

There is also the Germany of the Hohenzollerns, of Moltke, and of Ludendorff. For that Germany we are ready with an army of a million men. When I speak they listen—because that army is back of me.

He quotes Moltke:

"Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream. War is established by God as part of the natural order of things calling forth man's noblest qualities. Without war we should sink into gross materialism."

Briand quotes Ludendorff, boasting that Germany could again find salvation in her fighting men. He, Briand, does not remind you that many great Frenchmen, including Napoleon—whom the French again worship—spoke of war as did Moltke.

He tells you that Germany, after a murderous war, has seven million trained soldiers ready to fight. Her national police of one hundred thousand men is made up of officers of the regular army.

Not under arms, but ready, Germany has an army bigger than France can summon. She, Germany, can turn her factories into gun and cannon factories over night. Her rich men have bought factories suitable for making weapons in Scandinavia and elsewhere, where France cannot regulate.

Europe is called at peace, but there are fumeroles, smoke-holes, everywhere that tell of fire beneath.

Briand talked through Hughes at Balfour, who speaks and understands French, as our delegates do not, although Senator Lodge looks wonderfully knowing, almost at the right time.

Briand reached the high point of his speech, and preached a sermon in patriotism that some of our statesmen need, when he said: "I work for peace. But if too optimistic, I should see my country attacked, I should be an abominable traitor."

Briand's theory is that a Frenchman should worry, first, about France.

America and England were told: "If our former allies offered to share our danger with us, we could cut down our army. But if France is to be alone, you must not haggle with us about our plans to retain security."

Later Balfour and Hughes hemmed and hawed some nice meaningless platitudes in reply to that.

Balfour said that to think of "moral isolation" for France

The muse of history would say: "I'm sick of war, it's always the same. Tell me something about people."

Well, Mrs. Harding was there, in a box at Mr. Hughes's right.

She stayed, listening attentively, until three minutes of one—she never keeps the President waiting for luncheon. She wore a very plain black dress—made just as it should be. You know how that is. She wore a black cloak, with a broad collar of gray squirrel fur.

Her hat, a little round black one, was extremely becoming, with a black lace veil over the face, very pretty veil.

Around her neck was a black velvet band, an inch and a half wide, a small diamond ornament fastened to the front of it. Another small diamond ornament on her slightly low necked dress.

Mrs. Harding has what a Frenchman would call *de la tenue*. She sits straight as an arrow, listens intently to the statesmen—she owns one herself—and says not a word to the women with her.

At luncheon she was able to tell "Warren Harding," as she calls your President, everything that happened, down to the expression on W. J. Bryan's face when he heard translated, Briand's statement that the Dove of Peace would have to stay in the coop a while longer.

Mrs. Harding looked very happy, and this is why. She reads thousands of letters from all over the world. One came from a French mother, saying that five of that mother's sons had been killed in the war.

The only son remaining was in America and in trouble. Mrs. Harding found the boy—in jail, a youth weak in mind. Her husband had no authority in the matter.

Mrs. Harding went to those that had authority. She was assisted by Mayor Hylan, of New York. She supplied private funds, not Government money that might legitimately have been used to deport the youth—deportation would have put a stigma on him at home. That boy will be with his mother in a day or two.

New York American

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK

# 1922

## The U. S. ROYAL CORD TIRE

Unquestionably the outstanding merchandising success of the year—both in the eyes of the trade and of the car-owner.

When the U. S. books close for 1921, they will show U. S. Royal Cord sales nearly doubled over 1920.

What U. S. Tires say and do commands a greater audience than any other line of tires in the world.



## Where is the tire dealer headed for in 1922

ALONG about this time of the year the tire-dealer is a much called upon man.

Probably a dozen different "Agencies" for a dozen different tires are hopefully spread before him.

But when he gets off by himself and starts to think he finds out that most so-called Agency Franchises are hardly more than permission to invest his money in this brand or that brand at his own risk.

Consider now—not what is said in behalf of the U. S. Tire Sales and Service Agreement—but what it does.

Consider general conditions for the past year. And note everywhere that U. S. Tire dealers have been the least affected of all.

Observe how generally the U. S. Tire dealer is respected. Not alone by

the public but by his local competitors.

The U. S. Tire dealer always knows where he is at. Right now—or in making his plans for 1922.

He can always put his hands on the U. S. consistent merchandising policy.

Where the U. S. Sales Franchise separates from the rest and asserts its prerogatives are in these things—

It brings to the dealer's store the greatest and most loyal tire-audience anywhere.

It supports the dealer with the most constructive and courageous publicly expressed policies today.

It carries the prestige of the U. S. Royal Cord Tire and the "USCO" Tread.

It is the most sought after Franchise in the whole tire trade.

U. S. dealers will be the ranking tire-merchants of 1922. Not only in profits returned, but in local reputation as business citizens.

Prices on all U. S. Tires  
and Tubes Reduced Nov.  
10th. Ask your dealer.

# United States Tires

## United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three  
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The Oldest and Largest  
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Two hundred and  
thirty-five branches

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